the mountains at a height of over 14,000

feet above sea level-pearly as high as

Mont Blanc. But it derives its seclusion

not from its height alone. It is literally

walled in by the encircling heights, and

there are stages in the way to it in which

the traveller has to creep along perilous

ledges on the mountain sides, holding to

It was in a spot thus protected by

nature against the intrusions of man and

any ill that he might bring with him

that plague broke out at the end of last

summer. When the news reached

Samarkand the Russian authorities

there at once telegraphed to St Peters-

ourg, and without loss of time succor

was sent. The medical chief of the

party-which was under the control of

the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, a prince

who has taken a keen interest in plague

and other epidemics-was Dr. Lieven,

one of the group of scientists who came

to Bombay at the beginning of 1897.

Dr. Lieven had taken with him from

Bombay a supply of Dr. Haffkine's

prophylactic, and he opened his attack

ipon the plague at Anzop, in the

prophylactic method, cautiously and

discreetly applied. The situation vas

as bad as it could well be. In a popula"

tion of under 600 there had been 381

cases of plague, no fewer than 378 of

which had been fatal. The worst mor-

tality returns in China have not shown

as devastating an epidemic as this. Dr.

Lieven told the survivors that he had

come to save them, and that he had

brought with him a medicine which

would at once stay the scourge. The

bjection was raised—an objection that

we are familiar enough with in India-

that if the doctor gave them the medicine

he would only be giving them the dis-

ease. An answer to this was at once

given by Dr. Lieven inoculating himself

in the presence of the assembly, and

then inoculating the village officials.

The demonstration told upon the assem-

bly, but still they had their doubts.

What if the medicine were taken from

another bottle and another instrument

were used? Here, again, the doctor was

able to satisfy them. They should be

noculated from the same bottle and with

the same syringe. Thus assured, the

the rock as he walks.

WASHINGTON SENTIVE

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The Canteen Wiped Out in the

The amendment made by the Senate Military Committee to the Hull Army bill, permitting the sale of malt liquors in canteens and military posts, has, upon motion of Senator Hansbrough, been wiped out and the old prohibition section restored.

The principal advocates of prohibition of the canteen were the notorious crank, the Rev. Mr. Crafts, of Pittsburg and Washing ton, and the New York Voice. They were the authors of hundreds of petitions sent to Congress in favor of depriving the soldiers of a glass of beer, and had, in their usual impudent way, labored for its passage. We are glad to say that the Senate Military Committee, under its able and humane chairman, old Gen. J. R. Hawley, could not be intimidated by them. They soon found out that Gen. Hawley was in favor of the sale of beer, and forthwith letters were sent cut to induce his constituents to get him in line again. Here's a speci men of the letters sent out:

Office of

The Connecticut Temperance Union-Rockville, Conn., Feb. 11, 1899.

Dear Sir:-You have probably shared the joy of thousands that the "Hull Army Bill," providing for the abolition of the canteen, passed the United States House of Representatives last week. Yet the bill is in danger. It is in the hands of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of which Gen. J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut, is Chairman. Strange to say he has declared himself in favor of the continuance of the canteen and the sale of beer to soldiers, and has said that his committee would so report. He may reconsider this decision if a good many of his constituents request him to do so. Please write him a personal letter addressed to Washington, D. C. expressing your strong desire for the passage of the "Hull Bill." It you can induce any of your neighbors, voters, to do so also please bring to bear all the pressure you

Yours for the boys in blue, J. H JAMES, Sec. Conn. Temperance Union.

Dear Brother:-The matter to which Mr. James thus calls our attention seems to us very important. We wish that you as a voter would write Gen. Hawley expressing your earnest desire for the passage of the "Hull Bill."

Sincerely yours, REV. R. A. DAVENPORT, C. N. PAYNE.

We did all we could in opposition to the prohibitionists. Some of our triends, to whom we had written, also sent petitions and letters to the Senate Military Committee. But they were but few. Although the committee remained firmly by its action, there was no one in the Senate interested enough to oppose the Hansbrough amendmeat when it was offered, and the House prohibitive section was restored. No one having asked us to oppose the canteen

prohibition in the Senate, we left the work to those employed tor that purpose. We remembered, too, that when, after remaining all night at the Capitol, we succeeded in killing the Morse bill with the aid of Senator Hill, we not only failed to receive any credit for our own work but even Senator Hill was robbed of his laurels and the recognition that was his due was given to others entirely undeserving. We will be excused then when we decline any longer to press our services upon those who do not

appreciate, and perhaps do not de-The principal argument which induced the Senate committee to ayor the sale of beer at canteens and Soldiers' Homes was a report of Gen. Patrick, Governor of the New Hampshire.'

was opened here in the Home for the penefit of its members.

As is well known in the Board, it was a matter that had been under discussion for years. In the Army, it has been the usage to sell beer certainly for more than half a century, and for several years (I know not how many), at other branches of the National Home.

For some reason, I know not what, a terrible outcry was made through the press, through the mails, and by personal appeals to the governor, for the redress of this outrage upon the members of the Central Branch and upon the interests of good order, good morals, and religion generally,

The statistics and records of this branch for the past year speak for them-

The official report of Hon. Ira Crawford, mayor of Dayton, gives the number of arrests of our members from July 12, 1885, to July 1, 1886, as 486, while for the same length of time after the beer hall was opened (July 12, 1886 to July 1,1887),

as 274, a difference of 212. The surgeon reports that the small umber treated for alcoholism this year (14), as compared with 38 in 1886 and 35 in 1885, is without doubt, in his opinion, to be credited to the less number of members who are given to protracted debauches and bad liquor since the open ing of the beer hall. Only such cases as can not with safety be treated out of hospital are brought to hospital for treatment after a spree, and those treated in camp, especially at the guardhouse, are not one-fifth as many this year as in

That a large number of our men will frink to excess when they have the opportunity is true, and notwithstanding the watchfulness of our employes at the beer hall these shrewd old topers will manage to get tight; but on leaving the beer hall, if they show intoxication, they are at once sent up to guard house, to remain until the next morning, without having had an opportunity to kick up a row in town, or on their way home, or along the avenues of the Home.

Still another result: The beer we furnish is of the very best, and the man who gets intoxicated on it today is fit to be turned out tomorrow morning at So'clock with a clear head and ready for duty, whereas a town drunk renders a man unfit for duty two, three and four

Once more: The cry that less money would be sent by pensioners and emthe showing of treasurer's report and

The discipline and good order of the Home have never been as good as now within the last six or seven years at least nor have the men been as contented.

I am happy to say that candid men and women of the most intense prohibition proclivities, who have been here at the Home and in Dayton, making investigation fairly on the spot, have decided that under the circumstances it is best to leave the Home authorities to the exercise of their own judgment

As we find it necessary we place restrictions upon hundreds of our men, ome being entirely debarred from the beer hall and others being limited to one or two glasses, according to their physical, mental, or moral condition,

It is the opinion of every officer of this Home, whether prohibitionist or otherwise, that under existing circumstances the beer hall has reduced vice, crime, debauchery, sickness, and the waste of money, that should go to the families of members, in a very marked degree.

Very respectfully, M. R. PATRICK,

It is Destiny, or Fate,

using Mr. McKinley's expression, that compels him to make war without permission of Congress upon a people who have done us no harm and whom he wants to 'beneficently assimilate' against their will.

It is fate which sends thousands of our soldiers to Manila to kill thousands of Filipino men, women and children and burn scores of villages, and because the Filipinos fight back, we must exterminate them, though to do so may cost us the lives of thousands of our own

The Spanish Government court martials its generals and admirals for having been whipped. We disgrace, dishonor and kick out of the army and navy generals and admirals like Miles and Schley, who have won our battles.

But this is fate!

It was fate also that made our soldiers spurn Alger's good beef, and starve by the thousands rather than eat it, though now Mr. Mc-Kinley's investigating commission find that they were wrong; that the beef was all good and excellent, and that officers who testify to the contrary must be forced out of the

SENATOR HALE is quick with sarcastic repartee. He gave an example of it last Wednesday when Senator Chandler arose to advocate the passage of an amendment to the naval appropriation bill offered by Senator Gray, of Delaware, Senator Hale interrupted

"I would sooner accept the themselves obliged to drive herds amendment," he said, "than listen of cattle out of the way to make to a speech from the Senator from room for the reception of the re-

Dayton Home, from which we Mr. Chandler merely smiled. Armour in Chicago.

Millions for Subsidies. A tormidable body of members of each house of Congress is enthusiastically convinced that the coun-

try is rich enough to scatter subsidies over corporations with steam

The Hanna-Payne Steamship Subsidy bill, whose promoters are counting on the confusion of the closing days of the session to allow their scheme to slip through unobserved, are planning the most gigantic raid on the Treasury ever attempted by private interests. Compared with this measure all previous subsidy schemes were blushing violets.

In its grants to American built vessels the Hanna-Payne bill is extravagantly liberal. For instance, under its provisions the Paris, New York, St. Paul and St. Louis would receive an annual subvention of \$1,171,087.28, as against \$750,000 under the present lavish Mail Subsidy law. We should hand over the cost of a fine ship, as a clear gift, to the owners of these vessels

But that is mild. The distinguishing feature of this bill-the thing that marks it off from all previous subsidy grabs is the fact that its benefits are not to be con fined to American built ships, but may be extended to the products of 80 per cent. of their stock by American citizens is to be sufficient to qualify vessels now sailing subsidies for twenty years. There | said: are twenty-eight tank steamers now in the service of the Standard Oil Company or its subsidiary oil corporations, which under this provision would be entitled to receive \$555,030 64 a year, or \$11,100,612.-80 in twenty years the contrac's would have to run. In addition ployes to their families is disposed of by the fleet of the International Navigation Company, which is conwould be subsidized to the extent of \$2,534,691.08 a year, or \$50, 693,821.60 for the twenty years, allowing nothing for new vessels. These vessels average over 18 years old, and the oldest of them counts 32 years. For the pleasure of seeing them limp across the ocean under the American flag, the Government is to pay the Standard Oil Trust and its affiliated corporations all the money wrung

"The King Can do no Wroog,"

twenty millions besides.

from the brewers in a year and

The Republicans propose that Mr. McKinley shall, after the man ner of the Israelites of old, lay upon the head of Alger, as upon the head ot a scapegoat, all the sins of the second term syndicate and send him forth into the wilderness of public disgrace.

This is a truly monarchical proposition, based upon the theory that "the king can do no wrong."

Who issued the calls for that huge unnecessary army of a quarter of a million men in face of the warnings of the military experts? Who assigned Shafter to the Santiago command? Who signed the commissions of the Sons of Somebodies? Who exalted Corbin, the genius of incompetence and disorder? Who raised up Eagan, the blackguard purveyor of embalmed rations? Who is the principal beneficiary of the second term syndicate, the main object of all its unsavory operations?

For whom were Alger and

Algerism working? But "the king can do no wrong." It wrong is done he has been "deceived." If grave offenses against humanity and public honesty are committed in his name and by and with his consent, he has been

"badly advised." For lack of a better, this theory s well worth the trying. But we doubt if the American people are ust yet worked up to the point where they will accept the no ion that William of Canton is not the Chief Executive but a "divin ly irresponsible" person with a herd of scapegoats at his disposal to get him out of his scrapes.

Cold Storage in War,

The strategists of our wonderful Commissary Department at Wash ington added several novelties to the art of war last summer. One of them was exhibited to the astonished natives of Porto Rico when our hungry troops found frigerated beef bought from

it was so cluttered up with gold will know where to look for sympathizers. The ghost of Jomini will have to dictate a new work on military tactics. When an army finds a hill in its way, instead of marching over it and driving its cattle along, it will learn how to work its refrigerating plants around the base with jackscrews, In military reports of the future we may expect to read that "the Ninth Cold Storage Cavalry executed a gallant flank movement

held out." If the new system could be inaugurated by cold storing Alger and the members of the Beef Trust it would be greeted with universal applause.

and frapped the enemy as long as

the supply of ice in the caissons

An Untried Alternative.

In the President's speech at Boson and in all the utterances of the 'expansionists' it is assumed that f we do not take possession of the Philippines and direct their affairs they will lapse at once into a state of anarchy and bloody warfare.

What basis is there for this? The natives of the different islands have seldom warred upon each other. With the exception of a few savage tribes in the mountains or jungles they are reported by travellers to of all the shipyards of the world, be "childlike" and peaceable when provided they belong chiefly to not harassed or oppressed. As American owners. The ownership for the inhabitants of Manila and Luzon, of whom Aguinaldo and his supporters are types, Admiral Dewey, in an official report to the under foreign flags for receiving Navy Department on June 27

> the inhabitants of Cuba, and I am familiar with the character of both races.

fought for their freedom, had organized and proclaimed a government satisfactory to themselves be fore our protocol with Spain was American protection and guidance, the same that we had promised in Cuba, but insisted upon freedom and self-government in the end.

the policy which Congress declared toward Cuba or the sentiments which he avowed in Boston one hint of freedom, not one promise of even future independence.

alternative in the Philippines.

Great Family Fortunes,

There was in the Sunday World Magazine an interesting study of how three of the largest of our many inherited great estates have grown in spite of our laws purposely directed toward the dispersal of inherited wealth.

In two generations the Gould

The fathers of the Republic, bearing in mind Pliny's observation, "Great estates have ruined Italy," devoted a vast deal of thought to preventing the upbuilding of powerful families by the hereditary concentration of wealth and consequently of power. This thought seems to have been to a great extent waste of energy. And curiously our menace through wealth has not been and is not from powerful families, but from something more lasting and more devoid of public spirit than any family could possibly be-the powerful, corrupt corporation, a "person" unknown to the fathers.

SENATOR PETTUS, of Alabama, has coined a new ph ,se. He was anxious the other day to get an amendment for a public building him to lay it aside for a few molooked over to Mr. Allison in appealing fashion.

"Let us," he said, "act perpendicularly toward each other."

My opinion is that these people are perior and more intelligent and better capacitated to govern themselves than

These people, who had long signed. They were ready to accept

There is no proof whatever that they would have fallen to cutting each others' throats if we had left them alone, or that they would have a tacked our soldiers if the President had proclaimed to them His only proclamation, published in December, claimed the "conquest" of the islands, called for "honest submission," and announced a purpose of "benevolent assimilation." It contained not

The Cuban policy, as a means of averting war, has been an untried

estate has increased from \$72,000, 000 to \$125,000,000. In four generations the Astor estate has swollen from \$20,000,000 to \$375,000,ooo. In four generations the Vanderbilt estate has increased from \$90,000,000 to \$400,000,000.

on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and Senator Allison had asked ments. Mr. Pettus was atraid that postponement meant defeat. He

It is needless to say that Mr. ing the amicable relations be- ing tuberculosis in Germany more protective advantages of natural segre-

Nearly a hundred Democratic Congressmen were present at the caucus called on last Monday night to formulate a policy in relation to the Philippines. The caucus adopted, without a division a pre-

"We therefore hold that a colonial policy is contrary to the theory of our Government and subversive of those great principles of civil liberty which we have been taught to cherish. We believe, with the Declaration of Independence, that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and we are unalterably opposed to the establishment of any government by the United States without the consent of the people to se governed, and in conformity with these principles we instruct the minority members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to introduce and urge the following resolution:

The Democratic Position.

amble and resolution which de-

"We hold that the Constitution

of the United States was ordained

and established for an intelligent,

liberty loving and self-governing

people, and cannot be successfully

applied to a people of different vir-

clares that-

tues and conditions.

"Resolved, That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the Philippine Islands, and assert their determination, when an independent government shall have been erected thereon, to transfer to said government, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights secured under the cession by Spain, and thereupon to leave the government and control of the islands to their people."

The statements in this preamble are simply American axioms. They are "self-evident truths," not open to argument unless the basic principles of our government are be revised and the traditions of the Republic are to be repudiated.

The doctrine of the resolution is equally sound. No reason exists tor a policy in the Philippines difterent from that which we de clared and are pursuing in Cuba. In fact there are strong reasons why the annexation or colonial government of Cuba is desirablegrowing out of the nearness of the island, its development and civilzation-while even the President has not named one reason why the a quisition of the remote and savage Philippines would help us. Principle and policy unite in supporting a withdrawai from this Malay pandemonium as soon as

it can be honorably done. The opportuneness of the reso lution may fairly be questioned While our soldiers are engaged in actual conflict with the Filipinos and their position-a month distant from reinforcements-would be critical but for our naval force under the incomparable Dewey, there is nothing for any American to do but to support them until our flag and our authority shall be re-

But after that Mr. McKinley's unauthorized policy of conquest and military rule will come up for review and judgment by the American people. And there can be no doubt that in the end the doctrine of the Democratic resolution will

Joint Commission Fails, After nearly eight months delib-

eration the Anglo-American High Joint Commission appointed to settle the questions in dispute between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and to endeavor to frame a treaty adjourned at 5:30 o'clock last Monday week Nominally the commission adjourned to meet in Quebec Aug, 2 to enable the Canadian members of the Cabinet to return to Ottowa and take part in the parliamentary session which is soon to be called, but as a matter of fact it is well understood by the members of the commission that there will be no reassembling unless in the meantime an agreement has been reached between the two Governments regarding the Alaska boun-

It was because of the failure to agree on the boundary that the negotiations have been broken off. To break the shock as much as possible it was provided at the final session that the commission might reassemble prior to Aug. 2 next on the call of both Governments, This call is not expected to issue except

in the contingency mentioned. considerable importance as affectwould contribute to make the success of the national movement for combathard of access, but none enjoys the chiefly provided for male patients, and While twelve questions, all

sions, were submitted to the commission, it was recognized from the outset that only three were of the first magnitude and on which hinged the success or failure of the commission's deliberation. These three were, in the order of their importance, the delimitation of the Alaska boundary, the rights of American fishermen in Canadian waters and the Canadian fishermen in the waters of the North Atlantic and reciprocal tariff arrangements. Inability to agree on the first question has resulted in the negotiations proving abortive. The contention of the Canadians has arisen principally from their desire to have a seaport on the Lynn canal. At one time in the negotiations, it is understood, the American Commissioners agreed to cede them a port. This coming to the ears of the people of the West they raised such an outcry that the American Commissioners were compelled to withdraw their tentative pro but they offered to grant Canada a custom house. This Canada de-

clined to accept, as insufficient. unless everything was settled, all the questions which have for so many years been such a frequent two Governments are still open and may at any moment lead to renewed friction. Doubtless an effort will be made in the near future to attempt to settle through ordinary diplomatic channels the boundary question, but at the present time the outlook is not very

Conquering the Philippines,

A century ago there were, according to the best estimates, less than 500,000 Indians in the territory now included in the United States. We have spent upon the 'extermination" of these Indians in about thirty wars or Indian campaigns upward of one thousand millions of dollars directly. There are to-day in the United States about 300,000 Indians, upon whom we spend annually for peace-

ful purposes \$9,000,000. The conquest of the Indiansfor the comparative Indian copu lation now and a century ago makes it difficult to speak of "the extermination of the Indian"-was accomplished not by these military campaigns, from which the Indians, secure in wilderness fastnesses, would soon have recovered, but by the gun and the axe of the settler, by the slow but steady and resistless westward march of civili-

zation. No considerable native population has ever been conquered anywhere by any nation in any other way. England, the greatest of all conquerors of savage peoples, has fallen back beaten when er a savage native population has climate and uncivilized wilderness to aid in resisting her. To day those parts of India where a white man cannot live and where the jungles or the mountains are impenetrable are unconquered. England has at their edges her outposts, cost ing her hundreds of lives and millions of money annually. But the warfare she wages there is purely defensive.

Given a country where white men can live only in a few small strips near the sea and where the death saturated forests and natural mountain citadels are the dwelling places of upward of 5,000,000 of fierce and treacherous "yellow

bellies"-Does history say that it is possible or impossible, wise or fool-

ish, to undertake its conquest? TAILED MEN .- Africa is a con tinent rich in tailed men myths. There is supposed to be a caudate race of pigmies somewhere in the uplands of Abyssinia. The Main Mains are a celebrated case. A good many years ago the French government dispatched a M. Descouret with instructions to explore some of the least known parts of Africa, and to ascertain the exact degree of truth in the various stories about the Main Mains. He described the people as being mostly under five feet in height, ill-proportioned, thin, weak, and ugly, with short woolly hair, and with an external elongation of the vertebral column, which he says, in every individual, male or teale, forms a tail of two or three ches long.'

MEDICAL-The Duke of Ratibor, the ephew of the chancellor, made a statement regarding the congress on tuberculosis, its dangers and its prevention which will meet in Berlin at Whitsuntide inder his presidency. Professor von Leyden spoke on the same subject, and expressed a hope that the congress

DUR FOREIGN NEWS ected from leading or the SENTINEL.

AND. URE OF THE CONGO pectator. he failure of the first an India upon the

ng time be publicly

Leopold II., who

some of the Coburg a really able man, ence in his own great incurable continental can make money in he tropics is only hard enough, undertook an enterprise wholly beyond his resources, and by making revenue instead of good government his end, spoiled the whole effect of his first successes. The Congo Free State, covering a million square miles, that is, as large as India, and containing a population supposed to exceed 42 millions, was committed by Europe to his charge in absolute sovereignty, and at first there appeared to be no resistance. Steamers and telegraphs and stations are trifles to a millionaire, and there was any number of Jelgian engineers and young officers ger for employment. The weak point As it was the determination of of the undertaking, inadequate resour the Canadians to settle nothing | ces, soon, however, became patent to the world. The King had the disposal of a few white troops, but they were only Belgians, who suffer greatly in tropical warfare, and his agents had source of annoyance between the to form an acctimatized army "on the cheap." They engaged, therefore, the fiercest blacks ey could find, most of them cannibals, paid them by tolerating license, and then endeavored to maintain their own authority by savage discipline. The result was that the men, as events have proved, and as the King seems in his explanation to admit, were always

on the verge of mutiny and that the

native tribes, with their advantages of

position, numbers and knowledge of the

forest and the swamps, proved at least

tion, the black troops were at once

cowed and attracted by their opponents,

the black porters and agriculturists

became secret enemies, all were kept in

order by terror all ne, and we all see the

result. The Belgians are beaten; their

chiefs, Baron Dhanis and Maj. Lothaire

are believed to be prisoners; and the

vast territories of the far interior, whence

alone rubber can now be obtained, are

already lost. Black soldiers have muti-

nied in the field, and it is doubtful, it the

rebels press on, whether all signs

of Belgian sovereignty will not dis-

appear. The King, with a coolness

which will be called courage or obstin-

acy according to the critic's view of his

character, declares that he shall go on

and that all will be recovered; but we

believe he deceives himself. The ad-

ninistration on the spot is tainted by the

history of its cruelties and its failures,

and there are not the means in Bruss Is

of replacing it by competent officials.

or of supplying them with the consider-

able means required for what must now

be a deliberate reconquest. If no change

s made, the internal never ending war

will go on, all progress will be brought

to a final end, and the mere necessity of

getting money out of the limited area

it is now possible to reach will make

taxation so severe that we shall hear

either of the depopulation of whole dis-

tricts, or of a murderous popular insur-

rection on the St. Domingo scale and

plan. The greatest experiment ever

made in Africa has in fact failed, and

Under these circumstances it seems

clear that the only reasonable course is

to allow a Great Power to step forward.

ouy out the Belgians, and recommence

the experiment from the beginning.

The best Power for the purpose would

be the British, because we could enter

the vast derelict territory from both

sides, because we could employ both

Soudanese and Indians in the work of

pacification without relaxing their dis-

cipline, and because we understand how

to levy taxes without oppression, and

without destroying all the springs of in-

dustry. Even negroes will grow rich

under our rule, and we alone of the peo-

ples have the art-it is a very strange

one-of restraining despotism within

the precise limits beyond which it pro-

duces instinctive popular resistance. We

have never so irritated a people, not

even the Matabele, that they would not

accept our pay. It is, however, better

HOW THE PLAGUE WAS STAYED IN

With regard to the outbreak of the

plague in the Turkestan village of Anzop,

the Times of India has obtained the

following remarkable account from a

Russian nobleman, lately arrived in

Bombay, who was on the scene of the

outbreak when it occurred: -Anzop is a

village of fewer than 600 inhabitants,

situated at about 200 miles from Sam-

arkand. There are many places in the

TURKESTAN.

hat we should not accept the Congo.

ailed discreditably.

as good fighters as most of the forces of people one by one came forward. The the Congo State. whole of the survivors-about 120-were So great, however, is the intellectual superiority of white men, so immeasur-And then the plague was stayed. able the advantage involved in any tinc-There were no new attacks, and the last ture of science, that the Belgians might death occurred on October 28, four days still have prevalled but for the absolute after Dr. Leiven had appeared on the necessity of obtaining money. They scene. How signal a triamph this was could not wait for the growth of resour tor Dr Haffkine's prophylactic need not ces under scientific taxation such as will be pointed out. There is something of follow Mr. Mitchell Innes's financial the romance of science in this saving of reforms in Siam, but attempted to obtain a stricken people in a central Asian hem from direct taxation and monor mountain village by the timely introducolies, especially that of rubber. Resisttion of a few bottles of vaccine brought ance was punished with a savage cruelty, from a Bombay laboratory by a St which we are quite ready to believe was Petersburg doctor. not the original intention of the Belgians but which could not be avoided when the only mode of punishing a village A ROYAL DOCLOR. was to let loose black cannibals on it to work their will, and which gradually hardened even the Europeans, and the consequence was universal disloyalty The braver types fought with despera

Duke Carl, of Bavaria, the famous culist, has just been appointed an onorary member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Medicine, His highness, who has just celebrated his sixtieth birthday, is at present practising in his clinic at Munich. His brother, Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, who is also a medical doctor, has just been promoted this New Year's to the rank of general of cavalry. He, however, only saw active service in the rank of lieutenant, while his brother, Duke Carl, commanded his wing of a cavalry regiment as major. Prince Ludwig Ferdinand receives his patients in his palace at Munich and is a visiting physician of the University clinic. On account of one of his children being ill with an infectious disease, his highness has not been at court for some

CHEAP MEDICAL SERVICES TO THE London Hospital.

According to the report of a recent ntercolonial medical conterence, pubished in the Inter-Colonia! Journal of Australia, one of third class (six cents a week) patients lives in a mansion worth £5,000 (\$25,000) and his wife owns and runs race horses. Another is a retired civil servant owning a row of cottages, who while taking his ordinary attendance from his club doctor at six cents a week, does not hesitate to pay two guineas as a consulting fee when he equires further advice: One of the medical men making this report has attended an ex mayor with many thousands. He paid him about two hundred visits and consultations during three years, and got nothing beyond his six cents a week. Another has attended a bank manager, two brewers, several well to do storekeepers, and a good many farmers. One doctor says he attended a man worth from \$100,000 to \$150,000, who lived in a castle in an eastern suburb: while another had a patient whose will was proved at\$110,000, yet he had attended him and his family for \$3 a year. There are pages of these examples, and the universal testimony is that while the bona fide workingman, the proper club patient, is comparatively considerate, these well to do parasites on the club system are troublesome and exacting to a degree. One doctor says they "expect more, are less thankful, and always have an idea that they are not getting enough for their money," while he plaintively adds, "The wife generally keeps you waiting a quarter of an hour in the drawing room while she 'does' her hair," The drawing room of a patient at six cents a weekalas, for the meanness of well to do man!

SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES IN

The German Empress recently attended a meeting of the central committee for establishing sanatoria, which was held at the residence of the imperial chancellor. It was stated in the annual report that there were already twenty sanatoria in Germany for consumptive patients. Regret was attention was called to the urgent